Summer Dresses



For the costume nictured on the left figured delaine would be very suitable. The skirt is gathered into the walst with a little fulness; it has a piece of filet insertion put down the center of front, and taken all the way round the skirt. Below the insertion are two tucks about two inches deep. The bodice is tucked down the center of front; below tucks is a piece of insertion put on in a V shape; on either side of that is another piece of insertion taken to waist; the shoulders are tucked, and insertion is out round the armhole. The puffed sleeve is gathered into an insertion-band at the elbow. Straw hat, trimmed with a big wreath of roses. Materials required: Twelve yards 30 inches wide, about 101/2 yards insertion.

The second costume is made in striped zephyr. The skirt is a circular shape, and is cut so that the stripes meet in points down center of front and The bodice has epaulettes and shoulder-straps of material; the straps are cut on the cross, and the epaulettes on the straight; it is worn over a spotted muslin underslip made quite simply; it has a plain yoke trimmed with inscrition to which the material is gathered. Materials required: Eight yards 30 inches wide, 24 vards muslin, three vards insertion.

The third illustration shows a useful style for tennis or other outdoor games. The skirt is a five-gore shape in cream serge; it has a three-inch bem, and is machine-stitched three times above it. Any simple blouse can, of course, be worn with it. The one illustrated here is in cotton votle patterned with pink; on each shoulder are four tucks in groups of twos, at the end of each buttons and cord are sewn; it has a bex-plait down center of front, and a frill of soft lace newn on the left edge; the back is set into a shaped yoke; the material is gathered to it in the center: the sleeve is set into a turn-back cull just below the elbow. Materials required: Four yards serge 48 inches wide three yards cotton delaine 28 inches wide, one yard lace, two dozen

TO BE WORN IN AUTUMN.

Looking a Little Ahead for the Decrees of Fashion.

The prevalence of glossy-faced materrials, with satins in the lead for be made just the size of bureau drawwords for day-time use, is assured for slipping into trunks. Amone house

is evident that very supple but licious firm weaves, such as the broadcioths, Venetian cloths, prunellas and serges, arre to be in great request.

The vogue for separate coats will have a salutary influence on the velvets for winter, and it is said that enormous orders for velvets are putting the velvet manufacturers through their paces.

From some samples which represented a part of a buyer's output for the coming season it is prophesied that checks, plaids and stripes will be in great demand.

This style is being tostered by the vogue of plain skirts and plaid, striped or checked skirts or the reverse

With the aheath skirt, which is likely to be medified, one may rest assored that the tight-fitting French exats with scanty peplums will come out in velvet for cloth skirts as soon as the weather permits

Whatever the weave in silk or wool, there is one quality which is common to all-suppleness and a tendency to close texture. This bodes well for the permanence of the tight skirt, since r firm material is needed to keep it in

That the petticoat will continue to feel the change of style is certain, but that it will be actually banished is

CLOVER FOR THE SACHET.

How Fragrant Plant Should Be Gath ered and Preserved.

When going on a clover-gathering expedition the morning may be taken for cutting down the stalks and laving them together in a pile. Then after lunch the stalks can be stripped, dropping the leaves and flowers into the receptacles previously made ready for them.

After the clover is gathered it is dried thoroughly by spreading it out thinly over newspapers, and putting it In the sun, but care must be taken that it is not in the wind where it might be blown away. Several days are required for the drying and the leaves will break to powder when all the juice is sapped out.

When the leaves and bloom are ready for cases, any material that is desired may be chosen for making drawstrings pulling in or out.

sachet holders. It must be thin, of course, and no cotton is put in for padding. The bag does not need to be entirely filled, for a thin layer spread over the surface when the case is laid down flat is quite sufficient. Cases may ciaborate occasions and autin-faced ors, and small ones are nice, too, for

OF THE LATEST STYLE.



The most conspicuous of the lat millinery models, because the most atractive, are the draped and frilled sonnets of net, tulle or lace, recalling vaguely the much-abused bebe hat of other years and built up on much the same lines as the Charlotte Corday. The new shapes are very high of crown, too. The brims vary in width. but in all cases droop sharply, and since the bonnets sit low upon the head, as do all the hats of the season, the plaited frills of these brims fall softly around the face and over the low chignon at the back. They seem to belong by right to pretty faces, or at least to piquant faces; but where they are becoming they are as delect able as anything ever devised for wear with sheer summer frocks. The above illustration gives an idea of the

Keep Drawstring in Place.

When you wish a drawstring in a garment put in string as long as the hem, or facing, tie a small rice button to each end, and sew up, allowing only the string or tape to pass through. You never will be troubled with your

Sleeves to Be Longer.

The vexed question as to the cor reet sleeve length has been answered at last with no uncertain voice. Sleeves are to be long, so long that not only are the elbows covered and reach the wrists, but the point must fall over the knuckles, and in some instances there are actually concealed thumb holes in the cuffs, through which the thumbs may be passed in order that they may help to keep the sleeve down to their fullest extent.

This particular vogue adds not little to the studious suppression o all efforts after display that characterizes the modes of the season. Yet, curiously enough, the exceedingly quiet aim that is sought for in the martest of smart toilets is not achieved at the cost of any loss of elaborate detail. On the contrary, it is because each item of the sartorial scheme is mosaic-like in its precision that the whole effect is so subdued.

Fringe on Black Hats.

day, but a pretty variation of the accepted style was seen on an all black hat. Here the bow was of the usual shape, of soft black taffeta, but the two ends were quite long and finished with a deep black silk fringe. It was pretty and, as the fringe hung over the brim of the hat, it was grace-

Such a style is very appropriate to a woman who is nearing middle age, for somehow or other the fringe seems to add dignity to the otherwise extremely flippant chapeau.

Summer Weddings in Rural New York. Summer time weddings in the truly

rural sections of New York city offer many amusing contrasts. An usher at a wedding on Staten island recently startled the assembling guests by arriving none too early in an automobile which he drove himself. There is nothing odd these days in going to a wedding in an auto, but to see a man in frock coat, high bat and light gray The fringe hats with a cabbage bow ! gloves driving a touring car at good situated somewhere near the back of speed over dusty roads is unusual, the head have been familiar for many even for Staten island.

By Edgar J. Banks

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terruptions from his audience, it the rebelling women came a thousand victories, he had met his face, Marathon, for the longer he argued the louder grew the expostulations of gated, Abdullah, in a voice deep with

the women. "The Prophet-peace be upon himago have revealed it."

"But Allah did not say that we the women. "O great Abdullah," they things through the Prophet, and we could not conceal. are obedient to all his laws; other things are yet to be revealed. Therefore, learn for us Allah's will. Pray that he may reveal to you, you who the great teacher. Abduliah, solemnly Mecca, you through whom Allah has then slowly turned to the wondering already revealed so many things, if a women before him. His morning's disa man has four wives."

"I will ask Allah to reveal his will," he sighed. "Next Friday I will impart

it to you. Abdullah's past history had been an steresting one. He was a small, barefooted boy when the prophet Moham med returned to Mecca, and now of all the people left in the Holy City. e alone had seen him. Inspired by that rare privilege, he marked out for himself the engeer of a holy man. When his chin was first fuzzy with the down which evolved into the largest of patriarchal beards, he wandered as a dervish, but to suffer from hunger and thirst, and to lacerate his own budy, soon ceased to be pleasures, and finally be settled down as an immam in the Holy City to gain an easier livelihood by fleecing the visiting pilurims. In his profession he prospered. He alone was intrusted with the keys linen the sweet clover cases are deof the Kaaba, and so great was his reputed plety that he was consulted in every religious controversy. All his decisions were law, and now he was passing his last days recording for the benefit of posterity his theological

views. During his long life Adullah had seen but one sorrow-his wives had died one after another, yet that was not the cause of his grief, for never for long did he lack his full quota of "As It is with the Milk So Would It wives which, both living and dead, he could count to a score. The one thorn in his fiesh was that this score or more lack of sons. She was the only child of 20 passing wives.

father, leaving the crowd of angry women in the mosque, had returned; that if one of you shall take the thouhome and squatted before the dish sandth part of a drop of the milk of pilaf, which he left untasted, "are

"No, child," replied Abdullah, with an audible sigh, yet, without paying | Iblis for eternal punishment." his customary visit to the harem, he retired.

The next morning when Abdullah appeared, his eyes were sunken, for he had passed a sleepless night. During the dark hours his audience of clamoring women was ever before him, and although he had a thousand successfully interpreted the laws of the Koran, now he had falled; his wits had deserted him, and no revelation came; his reputation as an immam would be rulned and all the wisdom displayed in the past would be in vain.

Thus tortured, he slept none and ate little. Half a dozen times daily Hanifa urged him to impart to her the cause of his sorrows, and as often did he deny that he was afflicted, yet before the week was half ended, Abdullah had become so feeble that he even neglected the book which was to perpetuate his name; he remained in the corner, silent and thoughtful.

"Baba," said Hanifa, again stroking his old bald head, "tell me your troubles-perhaps I can help you. "I have none, child," was the holy

man's prevaricating reply. A deep groan followed. Hanifa was too solicitous of the old man's health to be silent. Long she stood over him, stroking his head, yet finally when the abundance of sighs and groans seemed to be well nigh exhausted, he explained in a feeble voice how the women of Mecca had demanded a special, impossible revela-Concluding his explanation in utter despair, he covered his face with

Hanifa laughed. "Poor Baba," she said, still stroking his bald head. Your troubles are slight Abdullah raised his tear-filled eyes

his hands and wept.

eproachfully. "Yes, Baba, if you will write my name just once in your great book, I will bring your troubles to an end."

Abdullah, with the eagerness of the sinking man who grasped at the straw, promised. While Hanifa was explain ing the special revelation which on the appointed day he should communicate to the women in the mosque, the tears suddenly disappeared from his eyes. Fortified with a new hope and courage, he arose and shouted to his slaves to immediately bring a large tray of pilaf. he's a self-made man, too." It was early Friday morning, earlier

han usual, when Abdullah seated him-

Friday found the Immam Abdullah | self upon the platform of the mosque squatted cross-legged upon the plat- His face was beaming with harform of the mosque. Before him, on a piness, and his eye had never been little stand, lay the open Koran upon more bright, for he had an imwhich his eyes were fixed, while his portant communication from Allah to chubby forefinger was energetically reveal to the wives of the Faithful. At gestleulating to the group of excited his side upon the platform stood an imwomen about him. From the expres- mense copper kettle which his waiting sion upon his face, and the sharp in slave had brought him. One by one seemed that at last, in his old age, squatted about, anxious to hear the after a life filled with the thousand special revelation promised by the theological battles, and crowned with beaming expression upon Abdullah's

Finally, when they had all congre mystery and awe, commanded that each woman present should go at once opeated Abdullah for the tenth time to her home and immediately return that day, and with an expression of in- with a jug of milk. The women decreasing despair, "received from Para- murred. They had come, they said, to dise a message that man might have hear the revelation. Abdullah exfour wives. You, ladies of Mecca, de- plained that no revelation was possible mand that if a man has four wives, a until his command had been obeyed, woman may have four husbands. Had and in a few moments two score womthat been Allah's will be would long en, each with a jug of milk balanced upon her head, stood before him.

"Pour the milk into this kettle," said should not have four husbands," cried Abdullah, with a voice suggestive of still greater mystery, yet in his eye continued, "Allah has revealed many was a twinkle of delight which ha

The women filed past the kettle, poured the milk into it, and returned to their places upon the floor before remember the Prophet, you who were stroking his long beard, looked silentamong those to welcome him back to ly at the foaming camel's milk, and woman may not have four husbands as course upon the perfect wisdom of Allah, and the wonderfulness of his revelations, was prefaced with a longer introduction than usual. Never had he been so eloquent-never had he spoken with such confidence.

'Now, O wives of the Faithful," he



Be with Your Children."

said in concluding his long discourse. of wives had presented him with but a "I shall impart the revelation which had named Hanifa. This solitary plant | faithful servant. Allah bids that each of the harem grew and blossomed into of you approach this kettle of milk; a dark, slender, large-eyed Arab maid, he bids that each of you take from the sending out her tendrils of love unt'. kettle the milk which you poured into heart, as if to compensate him for his have done this, he bids that each of you who will, take four husbands, as a man may take four wives. But," he "Baba," tenderly said Hanifa, as her continued, as the sparkling of his eyes increased, "Allah bids me say which another has poured into the kettle, it shall be accounted unto you a theft, and you shall be delivered to

> "O great Abdullah" finally gested an innocent one in the audience, "we do not know which our milk is-it is all alike-it is all white and foamy."

Abdullah sprang to his feet and with his arms wildly and supernaturally waving above his head, shouted with a monstrous, prophetic voice, which thundered throughout the mosque, the

special revelation from Allah: 'As it is with the milk, so would it be with your children," were the few intelligible words amid the resounding echoes. "As you can not distinguish which drop of milk you poured into the kettle, so you could not distinguish the fathers of your children. Trouble

me and Allah no more with your idle words." Abdullah's revelation must have met with Allah's favor, for the Hanifah sect has increased in numbers and in all things worldly. Prominent among its members is Abdul Hamid, the sultan, who, with millions of others speak reverently of the good old Saint Hanifa.

A Modern Girl.

Constance Smedley writes: "There are still people who decry the modern girl, with her healthy athleticism, her varied interests, her ever-growing knowledge of the world and freer contact with humanity, as being hard and selfish. There still exists a propensity to sigh regretfully after the old-fash ioned ideals and a mild and half hearted tendency to invoke these ideals as examples for latter-day daughters to follow. I say 'halfhearted' because no one would really wish to put the modern girl back in the oriental period of ignorance and seclusion when it was considered 'fast' for girls to take railway journeys alone, 'bold' to ride bicycles, 'blue' to possess any thorough knowledge of a subject, 'masculine' to take interest in current politics, and 'unladylike' voice or even to own any definite opin

It Makes a Difference. "I don't see why that idiotic swell set should turn down Moneybags." "Well, he's a self-made man, you

"But they admitted Snodgrass, and "Ah!' but he was made in

AND BUTTER A NECESSITY NATURE **CLEANLINESS IN MILK**

Bar the Unwholesome Microbe-Make Friends with the Wholesome Ones-By Prof. W. J. Simpson.

health of children.

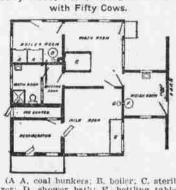
milk drinkers generally. It has been pointed out that infectious diseases are more Hable to be caused by a dirty milk supply

than by a clean one, because the chances of con tamination with intectious germs or microbes are increased enor monsly. It has also been pointed out that dirty milk, owing to the putrescent matter it has unnecessarily received, is of Strainer a specially fertile

Used in Some medium for the Certified Plants. growth of microbes or bacteria in such numbers as to be injurious to the health of those who drink it. This is one aspect of the question relating to milk and is of interest to everyone. It is a health question, and has been brought to the notice of the public by the many recorded outbreaks of scarlet fever, typhold fever, diphtherla and sore threat traced to infected milk, as well as of summer diarrhoea prevalence caused

by dirty milk. Apart from ill-health attributable to frequent consumption of dirty milk, it is neither pleasant nor appetizing to have to drink unclean milk. Ignorance as to the nature of the dirt in such milk accounts for it being tolerated. It is certain that, if it were generally known that dirty milk usually means contamination with the filth of the cowshed, even the least fastidious would be disgusted. Another point of view which is of special interest to farmers and purveyors of milk is that dirty milk is very costly,

Dairy House For Certified Milk Plant



(A A, coal bunkers; B, boiler; C, sterilizer; D, shower bath; E, bottling table; F, cooler; G, receiving can.)

for its keeping qualities are much inferior to clean milk, while butter prepared from unclean milk is inferior in quality and does not keep well.

The rapid fermentation and decom position which go on in dirty milk are brought about by the immense numsingle offspring, a daughter, whom he Allah has sent to you through me, his ber of microbes which gains access to it. Every particle of dirt contains mil ions of these microbes, and milk is one of the best fluids in which they can grow and multiply once they are they entwined about the old man's it but a moment ago. When you shall introduced into it. Under such circumstances it is not surprising to find in dirty milk, after it has been kent for a few hours, several million microbes in every teaspoonful.

The source of these microbes is not the cow, if she is healthy or has healthy udders, because, with the ex- depends on the extent to which this ception of the fore milk, or first few ounces draw, which receive germs from the milk ducts of the teats, milk from the cow is free of microbes. With special sterilized apparatus and appliances it is possible to take milk from the cow and keep it fresh indefinitely. Such milk has been kept for years without undergoing any

Forms of Pails Used in Certified



Nos. 10 and 11 illustrate the same pail No. 9. No. 11 showing a section of the interior. This pall is objectionable for the reason that the cover is carelessly soldered in, leaving an open seam (a) which collects dirt and is impossible to keep clean.

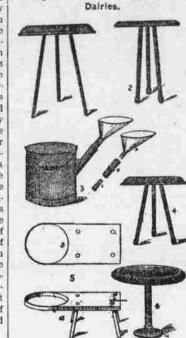
No. 12 shows the shape of an ordinary cream can. The opening is too large and the can is not provided with a hood. The can has too many seams, and it is ordinarily built strong enough for milk-

change, so long as the mouth of the bottle is plugged with sterilised cotton wool, which though permitting of a free admission of air, filters out any germs the air may contain. It is im possible under ordinary circumstances to secure this exceptional purity. Normal milk always contains a certain number of germs, derived from ex posure to the air, which is unavoidable in carrying on the milk trade.

But these germs should be as few prevented from being of a deleterious having in every teaspoonful of milk a few million microbes and a few tive organisms derived from manure or other filth and the ordinary lactic acid organisms which even clean milk contains. The ways in which microbes gain access to the milk are numerous. They may be attached to the inside milk, they may fall into the milk from treading on them.

Much has been heard in recent! dirt on the clothes or hands of the years regarding the importance of milkman, from the dirt on the udder clean milk in con- | and hind parts of the cow, or from the nection with the dust in the air, particularly that of the cowshed, which, when not kept clean, of invalids and of may contain particles of manure, or during the different stages of handling the milk incidental to the milk trade. The supply of clean milk accord-

ingly depends in the first instance on Milking Stools Used In Certified



No. 1 is a good type of sanitary stool made of metal. The ends of the pipes used for the legs are filled with lead, and there are no corners to collect dirt.

Nos. 2 and 4 are similar to No. 1, exept that caps are screwed on the ends

of the legs, making them slightly more difficult to keep clean. No, 3 serves for both pail and milk stool. The cover, hoops, ball, etc., make it more difficult to keep clean than the simpler styles.

No. 5 is devised so that one end serves as a receptacle to hold the pall while the

case of No. 3, this style is more difficult to keep in a sanitary condition than the simpler forms.

No. 6 is constructed entirely of iron, galvanized after being put together. It is simply constructed, having only a single leg. The base, however, furnishes a larger surface to keep clean.

milker sits on the other end. As in the case of No. 3, this style is more difficult

the cleanliness of the cowhouse and dairy and their surroundings, and on the cleanly manner in which the operations connected with milking and the handling of the milk are carried out, and later it depends on the cleanly arrangements of transport and distribution. Similarly, the supply of butter of good flavour and aroma, and

Two More Forms of Milk Pails.



The height is convenient, and as the open-ing is on the side there is but little chance for dirt to fall in. The seams are well flushed with soider. The objection to this pail, if any, is the difficulty of see ing that all parts are clean.

No. 14 is a sanitary milk pail showing cup attached for helding the milk. The

the difficulty of seeing whether all parts of the interior are clean. endowed with good keeping qualities,

ost objectionable feature of the pail is

cleanliness is carried out Objectionable flavors and early ran cidity in butter are due to preventable causes, and these causes have their source in some defect, either in the handling of the milk or butter or in the state of the cowhouse or dairy. Butter that does not keep well or has an unpleasant flavor is a sure sign, provided the cows are healthy and the usual skill in the process of making has been exercised, of something amiss with the cleanliness of the operation or with the purity of the air in which the milk or butter operations are carried on. For instance, the natural ripening of the cream is effected by friendly microbes which, during the rocess, form products that give the butter the flavor it possesses.

The friendly microbes, which are the active agents in the natural ripening of cream and in producing good flavors in butter, have been isolated in the laboratory from creams sur plying good flavored butters and obtained from farms successful in their butter-making by the natural ripening process. Different flavoring bacteria have thus been obtained, and the knowledge and power acquired have been put to practical use in butter making.

The Hen's Appetite.—The appetite of the hen is some indication as to her productive capacity. Those with good appetites will meet one at the door at feeding time, and, if at all tame, may hop on to the feed basket. They will scratch the litter about the pen in a vigorous way in search of hidden grains, and may be heard singing away contentedly as they work. They will always be active, never drooping around the pen or staying on the roosts after the others have left, in fact, the first hen about in the morning may usually be considered one of the best producers. The reason for this is simple. If she requires just in number as possible, and should be food enough to supply the wear and tear of the body it will not take her kind. There is a difference between long to secure it, but if she is a goo egg manufacturing machine, a large supply of fuel is needed to keep the thousand. There is also a great dif-mechanism running. The fuel furnish ference between its having putrefact ing this energy is found in the food consumed.-Michigan Station

When Hatching Ducks, - When ducks are hatched out by a hen they should be removed from the nest as soon as possible, owing to their restof an unclean pall which receives the jessness and the likelihood of the ben



Nature and a woman's work combined have produced the grandest remedy for woman's ills that the world has ever known.

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Mrs. Bertha Muff, of 515 N.C. St., Louisiana, Mo., writes:

"Complete restoration to health means so much to me that for the sake

means so much to me that for the sake of other suffering women I am willing to make my troubles public.

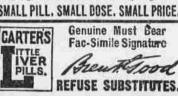
"For twelve years I had been suffering with the worst forms of female ills. During that time I had eleven different physicians without help. No tongue can tell what I suffered, and at times I could hardly walk. About two years ago I wrote Mrs. Pinkham for advice. I followed it, and can truly say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice re-stored health and strength. It is worth mountains of gold to suffering

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